



INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
OF THE WORLD

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

★ EDUCATION ★ ORGANIZATION ★ EMANCIPATION

VOLUME 80, NUMBER 3 - WN 1439

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MARCH 1983

25 CENTS



TO BUILD PEACE: Re-Organize World's Work!

Our best wishes to all plans to keep us from killing each other—but we'd like to suggest that the surest way is to re-organize the world's work to produce well-being instead of war.

When we produce steel and clothes and flour and arms, we are also producing history. That is how history gets made. If we want to make history different, we have to do something different about the world's work.

We now do the world's work at the orders of a handful who keep us working eight hours or longer even though we can produce many times as much in eight hours as workers could a century ago when the eight-hour day got started. And we produce this mass of goods for so little pay that it clogs the markets.

When we demand better pay or shorter workdays, the ruling handful threaten that they will move the work to other countries. And there their branch offices or counterparts tell our fellow workers the same story.

To keep alive we need an understanding between the unions on all continents that they will resist being used against each other either to cut each other's wages or to bomb each other's kids.

Suppose the labor movements in all countries were to set up a joint research project to figure out how best to use the resources of this planet and the abilities of the human race to provide a good living for all—now and for generations to come. If this became a widely-watched activity of the world's labor movements, would war remain the dark prospect that it is today?

We welcome your help in spreading such ideas.

Labor's Story

Production has begun on *The Killing Floor*, a TV documentary on the struggle of Chicago packinghouse workers to organize and win recognition. This will be the first in a series on labor history to be shown on the PBS American Playhouse under the general title "Made in America".

The New Jersey Visual Arts Foundation (80 Lupton Lane, Haledon, New Jersey 07508) has issued a half-hour color documentary titled *Women in Silk*. One of the four women who discuss their experience in the silk industry, 87-year-old Emilia Marchese, explains the conditions that led to the 1913 IWW strike in Paterson. This documentary is the joint undertaking of regional historical societies, the ACTWU, the Kalkenstein Silk Mills, and William Paterson College.

New Front Films, 1409 Willow Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55403, has issued a 44-minute color documentary titled *Labor's Turning Point: The Minneapolis Teamsters' Strike of 1934*.

A sequel to *Salt of the Earth* titled *A Crime to Fit the Punishment* has been completed. "In 45 minutes of interviews, film clips tell the story of how the US Government and the Hollywood Establishment (tried) to prevent *Salt of the Earth* from being made, and when that failed, from being shown to the public."

TV coverage of labor issues in recent months has not been good, and some of the stuff on "60 Minutes" has actually been rancid, like its coverage of the Coors beer boycott omitting all the essential facts. The Labor Institute of Public Affairs, the AFL-CIO's television planning branch, recently issued a loose-leaf manual titled "Labor Communications Resource Service" to inform affiliates about data services, TV programming, satellite teleconferences, community cable franchising, and the like.

Cambridge University Press will be publishing a series titled *Freedom: A Documentary History of Emancipation*, researched by scholars at the University of Maryland, which will probe such sources as the records of the Freedman's Bureau and the Army's Bureau of Colored Troops. The initial volume in the series, *The Black Military Experience*, includes accounts of how in 1863 black soldiers in the North agitated for the same \$13 a month that white soldiers were getting while black soldiers were getting only \$7, and of the execution of a black sergeant named William Walker on February 29th, 1864 for participating in such agitation.

At the same time increased postal and production costs are hitting the labor press, making some publications appear less frequently: for example the *UAW Missouri State News* and the *Missouri Teamster* will now be issued only quarterly.

But movies and television appear, regrettably, to influence people more than books; and as Will Hays, head censor for the silent movies of the '20s, told folks at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration: "Make no mistake about the importance of amusement. Just as you serve the leisure hours of the masses, so do you rivet the girders of society."

Bankrupt Unions

Between being penalized for what they do and being penalized for what they don't do, unions can find their war chests greatly reduced.

Last fall the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists got hit with a \$10.5 million triple-damage award for secondary boycott of a non-union advertising agency, and had to file for bankruptcy.

The American Postal Workers Union must pay Charles Bowen \$30,000 for dropping his grievance instead of taking it to arbitration. The union points out that if it and other unions have to take every such case to arbitration, that will both break them financially and clog the arbitration procedures to a near standstill.

Union growth in recent years has largely been in the public sector, among workers covered by laws that can grab their treasuries for going on strike. Settlements have usually included an agreement not to sue the union, but not always.

The social climate has become unfriendly to unions, and tends to be reflected in such decisions. If unions can make themselves seen as champions of the underdog, as they did in the '30s, they can benefit from the same widespread good will they enjoyed then. The demand of the Laborers in Chicago for \$187 from each of the 2800 who got temporary jobs as relief from the City (10 weeks of litter raking at \$8.52 an hour) did not improve that image.

Between being punished for what they do for their members and being punished for what they don't do for their members, the unions could go broke. When Samuel Gompers and Bill Haywood were young, unions sometimes found they had to rely on the sort of treasury they could draw on from the pockets of their members. Or perhaps have picketing and boycotts maintained by auxiliaries that don't have treasuries.

Back to the Sweatshops?

The Labor Department has been backing off from the 40-year-old ban on industrial homework in the apparel industry. In 1980 Labor Secretary Donovan used the occasion of political pressure from a small vocal group of knitters in Vermont to propose lifting of the ban in seven industries: women's apparel, knitted outerwear, gloves and mittens, button and buckle manufacturing, jewelry manufacturing, handkerchief manufacturing, and embroidery.

Public hearings in April 1981 showed that industrial homework remains a horrible problem—and revealed why labor fought so hard to get it prohibited in the first place. The practice occurs in industries that use portable equipment and semi-skilled workers. Employers distribute the work to employees and typically pay them on a piece-rate basis.

One woman testified anonymously at the hearings that she was paid \$1.30 to make a dress, and it took two or three hours to sew it. Her earnings: 43¢ to 65¢ an hour against the then-legal minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour. Legions of state and federal officials have made it clear that it is impossible to enforce minimum-wage laws, health and safety standards, child-labor laws, and other regulations in widely-dispersed sites of industrial homework.

In November 1981 the Administration's decision to raise the ban on industrial homework in the knitted-outerwear industry became effective—in the pious hope that it would create more jobs. The legalization took place at a time when the practice was known to be on the upswing in Chicago, Los Angeles, Miami, and New York. Already enforcement is lax—still another casualty of tight budgets and personnel cutbacks—and is limited to a complaints-made basis. But complaints are not being made. Many industrial homeworkers are too poorly educated, many are undocumented aliens too terrified to complain, and a huge majority are women, trained early not to make trouble.

Eleven plaintiffs—including the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers' Union—have recently brought suit in the US Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia to restore the ban. But only an upsurge of worker militancy can prevent the restoration of sweatshop conditions.

LEFT SIDE

It takes nothing like economics to raise hob with the generation gap. An eighty-six year old Grandpa, his sixty-three year old daughter and eighteen year old grandson were busted for selling pot. It seems their social security checks didn't stretch out far enough so they had to seek some form of financial augmentation in order to have some pop-tarts by the end of the month. The family that preys together stays together.

The movement to decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana is still holding on but the proponents of this movement should be well aware of the unpleasant fact that there is more profit in pot being illegal. If people were able to grow this harmless weed in their own back yard with impunity, what would happen to the poor boys in the syndicate, not to mention the boys in blue whose work load and/or extra source of income would be altered, much to their dislike?

This correspondent attended a forum a few nights ago where the subject was "political art." It was unfortunate that this forum had charged an entrance fee of two dollars as in the present economy that would be leaving out some important participants to such a forum. Your correspondent, however, used his Wobbly press card to get in so there was at least one voice from those of us who are "between engagements." It seems that any creative expression that exhibits social consciousness is classified as "political art" and should not be construed as painting flattering portraits of politicians. Interpreting the word political thusly, the rag that you are now reading is very political.

One thing that was agreed by all attending was that there was no such thing as nonpolitical art. The artist who remains perched on the ivory tower, refusing to take any stand on social issues, merely gives his or her endorsement to the status quo. It was also the overwhelming consensus that there wasn't enough art in our present society, which is exactly the sentiments of this writer. One of the strongest statements was made by a Black woman who pointed out that art is related to the survival of Humanity in the Universe.

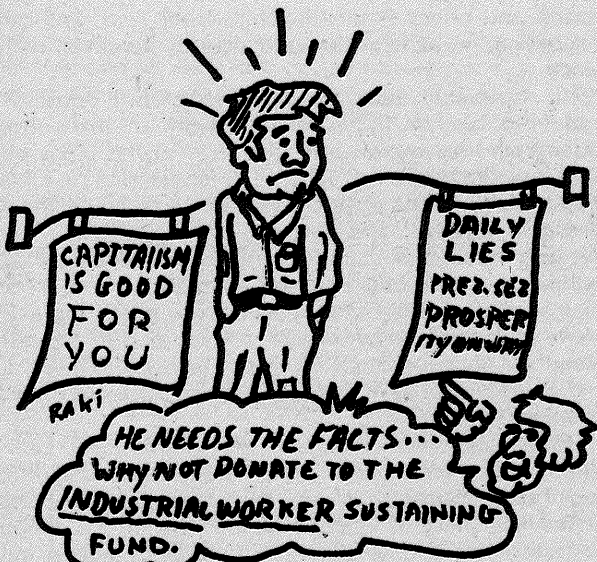
The discussion revolved around the lack of acceptance on the part of the greater majority of the population towards art and art galleries. One young woman lamented the fact that more people go to the supermarket or to the laundromat than to any art galleries. It is at that point that yours truly jumped into the fray.

The average slob goes to the laundromat because clothes get dirty as there are no servants to pass them on to; besides not being of the servant-owning class, those clothes still have to be used again. Likewise one goes to the supermarket because it is a little cheaper than having filet mignon with truffles and caviar at the Ritz. Also, it's a little more feasible to whet one's whistle with a beer at the corner saloon than to quaff champagne at some penthouse soiree.

With art galleries being open at hours that most people are either at work or pounding the pavement looking for work, Mr. Average Joe is more likely to express his creative drive by building a birdhouse for the backyard when there doesn't happen to be anything too good on the boob tube, provided he has a backyard. Should Mr. AJ take time to go downtown to a gallery with his family, what will be seen that relates to the life of him and his family? The classic art that isn't portraits of stuffed shirts of bygone days will relate to conditions of the past but when it comes to "modern" art, one might just as well stay home and play around with the horizontal and vertical adjustments on the color TV, because that's what so much "modern" art looks like anyway.

But it all boils down to the simple truth, that under our present system, culture isn't for the masses. Bread and circuses are good enough for those of us who support those who use "culture" as a means of justifying their monopoly of the good things of life. Besides, when a person thinks in terms of creativeness, this person is less apt to swallow that which is spoon fed. We also have to recognize that our World is more one of destruction than of creativity. That is, until we who are the real builders decide to bring about some changes.

—C. C. Redcloud



PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION of the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries in fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries if necessary, cease work whenever there is a strike or a lockout in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday fight with capitalists, but also to carry on production once capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

WHY NOT?

The IWW wants you—to join the 1% Club. Donate 1% of your income for operating expenses. Buy press stamps! Give to the Sustaining Fund! Help the *Industrial Worker*! When did your branch last cuss/discuss an article in the *Industrial Worker*? Leave an extra copy of the *Industrial Worker* in the laundromat!

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AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL
ONE UNION ONE LABEL ONE ENEMY

Industrial Worker

Official Organ of the Industrial Workers of the World

3435 North State Street, Suite 202
Chicago, Illinois 60657, USA
Phone 312-549-5045

ISSN 0019-8870

The *Industrial Worker* is the official organ of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is owned entirely by the IWW and is issued monthly. Second-class postage paid at Chicago, Illinois. Unless designated as official policy, *Industrial Worker* articles do not necessarily represent the official position of the Industrial Workers of the World.

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EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE
Carlos Cortez,

Penny Pixler, Fred Thompson



THE FINAL DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS
THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF THE MONTH

Readers' Soapbox

JOB DIDN'T LAST

A new member out in Massachusetts was hired as foreman in a print shop, at \$3.55 with no benefits. He had doubts about the foreman position, but figured he could make use of it.

"The foreman job lasted three days. They had work hours posted. I told my fellow workers they had a choice; as for me, eight hours was long enough, and no Sunday work, either. Then the boss told us we did such a good job, not to punch out for lunch....

"I checked with the bookkeeper, and she said the boss told her to deduct the half-hour from our time. So the next time he told us not to punch out for lunch, I told everybody to take the full half-hour, because we weren't getting paid anyway. Now I haven't been called back to work for over a week.

"The more I saw of the 'other side', the more I believed every word of the IWW preamble. Now I have the time to read and study more about the IWW so I can answer some of the questions I'm asked."

In Solidarity
X333152

THE HEARTBEAT OF POVERTY

A woman in Los Angeles tried to sell one of her kidneys for money to buy food. A man offered one of his eyes. Both propositions were turned down.

Unemployment, with its gnawing physical hunger, leaps at us from the front pages of every newspaper. But there's another aspect of poverty, whether brought about by sudden calamity or chronic misfortune, that is seldom taken note of—the psychological side.

Indigent people must daily live with the fact that they—Sarah Baines, Jeff Jones, and Johnnie Smith—are irrelevant to their society. They are not allowed to be masters of their own economic fate. Young people cannot learn a trade; older workers hanker after the feel of tools in their hands. Flesh and blood are reduced to statistics. Heartbeats are tabulated in some bureaucrat's filing cabinet.

Many of these jobless people were once holding down positions as mechanics, technicians, secretaries. These folk are sharply stunned by what has happened to them. They have always held in esteem the symbolic values of their society (prestige and status as represented by a good car, a bank account, a home almost paid for) and have considered themselves responsible champions of that society. Since they cannot realistically deny their "guilt" for their present lot without disclaiming responsibility for their former position in the world, they are unable to resolve the mental conflict their change in status creates.

They at first insist in their own minds that their tough lot is temporary, but when they're finally convinced it's fairly permanent they seek comfort in defensive nationalization. They find scapegoats in Mexicans and blacks who have never owned property and paid taxes. Rumors of favoritism circulate among them. Their attitudes toward race, economics, and civil liberties grow bitter and biased. They are our potential fascists.

An intriguing band of unemployed becomes both more social and more class-conscious. It forms a highly heterogeneous group that strikes aggressively and more or less directly at the source of its problems. Activists run the gamut from reformers who want slight changes in national policy to radicals. They develop many reservations about the old order, often rejecting it entirely. They are outside and below the normal economic life of the country. They are spectators looking through a window at the game.

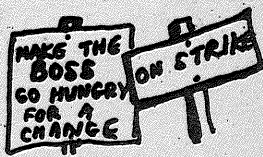
They don't belong to the big-league players anymore, hence the rules of the game no longer apply to them. It's not imperative to honor "their" flag, worship at "their" church, unquestioningly obey "their" laws—since these symbols and institutions have been superseded by others of their own devising. It can't be considered wrong, in this new translation of values, to oppose a society that's alien to their basic needs.

Activists tend to project their resentment upon all sorts of situations. They read social import, they see a "cause" in every circumstance, whether grounds for such rationalization exist or not. Every adverse court decision involving a working man or woman, a black or brown man or woman suggests a symbolic struggle between capital and the dispossessed. Issues assume heroic significance upon which their rebellion focuses and feeds.

Often, alas, demagogues raise banners which lead these rebels down blind alleys.

Dorice McDaniels

LABOR IN NORTH AMERICA



Mergers and co-ordinated bargaining continue to demonstrate the need of and tendency toward One Big Union. Rockwell International was faced at six plants in California, Iowa, Texas, and Toronto by the co-ordinated bargaining of the Machinists, Electricians, and Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers. They came out with cash bonuses of \$500 now, \$500 next December, and \$250 in December 1984, but with cost of living to be forgotten until February 1984. The agreements cover 8,000.

Five unions representing 4,000 workers at 13 American Home Products plants reached a three-year pact with wage boosts of 7% in each of the first two years and 5% in the third, along with other gains. The five were the Chemical Workers, OCAW, the Steel Workers, the UF&CW, and the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union.

In air transport, shortly after the Machinists got the terms from TWA which they recommended to their members at their December 22nd strike deadline, five unions reached a settlement extending previous wage concessions to Pan American. The five were the Airline Pilots, Flight Engineers, and Transport Workers, all in the AFL-CIO, and the Flight Attendants and Teamsters, outside it. The five unions had bargained through a joint council to confront Pan Am's poverty pleas.

Former PATCO officers have formed the US Air Traffic Controllers Organization to do whatever it can for the 11,500 controllers fired by Reagan. Objectives include helping those members who had fines imposed on them, helping members find new jobs, and continuing the battle for their reinstatement. Was their dismissal lawful? Was it consistent with the requirements that laws be evenly and uniformly enforced? What about the FAA agreement that the ACLU won last fall in defending other employees who joined the PATCO picket line to post a notice that "terminating employees for asserting the right to strike is improper and a violation of their First Amendment rights"?

Service Employees (SEIU) recently won an election for the outside cleaning crew at Brown & Williamson Tobacco in Macon, Georgia with the help of the union workers there and despite numerous firings and the services of professional union-busters to prevent the organization of the cleaning crew. In East Texas, where it had not been successful in its first election at Schlesinger Geriatric, it won the second election. Recent affiliations have brought this union past the 750,000 mark: 80,000 Government employees, 2800 members of the Classified Staff Association Employees at the Seattle campus of the University of Washington, and 3,000 members of the Sonoma County Public Employees.

Detroit's 10,000 teachers must lend the State of Michigan ten days' pay this year to be repaid at the rate of one day's pay in each of the next ten years. They successfully resisted a series of school-board take-aways, but agreed to a wage freeze. Arbitration got their mileage allowance raised to 21¢ a mile and a limit of one hour a week put on their weekly teacher meetings.

LABOR AND THE LAW

Some 200 clerical employees of the Chicago Water and Sewers Department are collecting some \$3 million in back pay to settle a suit brought eight years ago by women clerical workers protesting wage discrimination. As one result, 75 women will have their jobs rated at \$21,180 instead of \$9,000. The US District Judge settling the case opined that some of the new salaries seemed high, but had to be to avoid discrimination in pay for the same work. He pointed out that their work was rather routine, yet paid more for example than most legal secretaries earned. One result of such discrimination suits may be to discourage the creation of soft spots to reward the politically faithful.

Folks over 65 have a sort of advantage that may make some under 65 a bit jealous in these hard times, and even the unorganized can point to a similar "advantage" at times. Employees at Tamara Foods—unorganized—were getting headaches and nausea from ammonia leaks. One day 50 of them decided to stop work because of this hazard; 39 went into the lunchroom, but 11 went home, and the 11 were fired. They filed charges with the NLRB, and the Court of Appeals has upheld their right to reinstatement on the ground that since they had no union agreement, their action was protected collective action. Whether organized or not, employees disciplined for action to stop unsafe practices can seek protection under an OSHA regulation that forbids discipline in such cases if the workers can prove conditions were unsafe.

Since 1978 federal law has provided that states may not deny jobless pay solely on the ground of pregnancy. By refusing to hear South Carolina's appeal, the Supreme Court has left standing the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals that South Carolina should not deny women unemployment benefits when they could not get rein-

Symphony members within the American Federation of Musicians have set up their own conference, serving members in 47 symphony orchestras. That conference charges dues additional to the AFM's and thus has a strike fund from which it has paid a billion and a half dollars to aid 23 orchestras in strikes or lockouts. The AFM includes many part-time musicians. In its largest local, New York 802, the insurgents won all posts this winter on the pitch that the local officials had not worked as musicians for so long that they could not see things as working musicians could. . . . And in Chicago there is talk of easing the law under which cops have been giving street musicians the bum's rush.

Boston Local 26 of the Hotel Workers created unusual pressure to get the major unionized hotels to settle by sending out letters to travel agencies listing the non-union hotels with their phone numbers, and explaining that in the event of a strike, these non-union hotels would at least have a staff more experienced than the scabs who might be trying to operate the others if they had to strike. They ended up with a three-year contract jumping base pay for the folks who don't get tips from \$4.50 to \$6.15 an hour.

There is a co-ordinated drive of many unions to organize Houston, Texas, where major construction contractor Brown & Root boasts that it has been non-union for over 50 years. The Unions have retained Corporate Campaigns Incorporated to help them cope with Brown & Root. This pro-labor public-relations firm was set up by Ray Rogers after he got J. P. Stevens to settle with the Textile Workers where they had won elections.

Longshoremen in the Galveston area are puzzled about how to comply with a court order to settle a 14-year anti-discrimination complaint, for they are ordered to merge their four locals—black, Hispanic, and white—with different hiring systems and seniority provisions so different that in one local a worker must put in a thousand hours a year to retain seniority, while in another one shift a year is enough.

The Food and Commercial Workers and the Service Employees have jointly undertaken to organize the 623 nursing homes in 36 states run by Beverly Enterprises, stressing the inadequate care Beverly gives its patients. Service Employees in California, where Beverly has 34 facilities, have publicized the report of the State Health Commission Task Force on fines imposed on Beverly for inadequate care, yet Beverly made \$486 million in 1981 and expected to double that in 1982.

Some 10,000 tobacco workers in Louisville and Richmond have settled with Philip Morris for a three-year pact, with annual increases of 4.2%, 4.1%, and 3.5%.

GM is giving its laid-off California hands a headache: the prospect of a job in Oklahoma—an offer that will end their seniority if they take it, and their supplementary unemployment benefits if they don't.

stated in the jobs they had had to quit because of pregnancy.

Union members at Anheuser-Busch in Saint Louis have been awarded \$52,000 in back pay and damages because supervisors had done clerical inventory work that should have gone to members of the bargaining unit.

AFL-CIO building trades won a permanent injunction to stop the Labor Department from diluting provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act. The changes thus stopped would have let helpers do journeyman work at lower pay, and would have undermined wages by excluding wage rates on other federal jobs in the area from the data for deciding what the prevailing area rate was. The Labor Department is appealing this decision.

The Supreme Court has agreed to hear the Silkwood case. A jury had awarded Karen Silkwood's parents \$10 million in punitive damages and \$505,000 in actual damages, finding that Kerr-McGee had contaminated her with radioactive plutonium. An appeals court had thrown out the punitive damages on the ground that the Atomic Energy Act precludes them.

The Camden Council of the New Jersey Civil Service Association has a by-law requiring that candidates for office must have attended all meetings in the previous year. That made only 15 of its 2200 members eligible for office. Candidates disqualified by this rule went to court and got a nullifying ruling which appears to be the first extension of the provisions of the Landrum-Griffin Act to employees of local governments.

A federal court has ruled that the United Farm Workers had no right to fire nine full-time staff representatives. The decision was based on the contention that the nine were elected to office. Six days later the union filed a \$22 million defamation suit against the nine charging that they had accused the officers of misappropriating funds.

CANADIAN LABOR

A law cutting the pay of government workers in Quebec by 20% led to a strike of provincial-government employees at the end of January, despite government threats of mass firings and fines of \$100 a day to be imposed on each striker.

The Canadian Paper Workers' convention rejected a proposed merger with the Energy and Chemical Workers Union of Canada. Though the CPU's western delegates predominantly favored the merger, the eastern delegates largely opposed it.

The Canadian Farmworkers Union plans a drive among the 150,000 agricultural workers in Ontario this spring, with the Ontario Federation of Labor committed to support the drive. As in the US, Canadian law does not require agricultural employers to negotiate even when the hands all join the union, nor does it give them the protection on overtime pay, job hazards, and the like that workers in other industries have.

The Tobacco Workers' pact settling their seven-week strike against Benson & Hedges in Brampton, Ontario will also extend to the company's Montreal plant.

BOYCOTTS

The United Food & Commercial Workers asks patrons of McDonald's not to order Chicken McNuggets until Tyson Foods, whose 6,000 employees make these concoctions in five different states, agrees to bargain fairly with the union.

The boycott of R. J. Reynolds tobacco products that has been on since 1955 applies only to those products made in the US, for the Canadian employees of the company are organized. This side of the border most of the hands are employed in the company town of Winston-Salem, where nobody does anything much without company approval.

THE UNDOCUMENTED

The January issue of *Dollars & Sense* traces several surges in the number of undocumented immigrant workers as big farms or other businesses have wanted them. "The pool of undocumented workers," it says, "is very useful to US employers. Under federal law, [according to] what's known as the 'Texas proviso', it's illegal to be an illegal immigrant, but *not* illegal to *hire* one. Employers therefore have undocumented workers over a barrel."

This study doubts whether keeping these workers out would create any significant number of jobs for citizens. Estimates of their number run from half a million to a million and a half. The jobs they get are among the 40 million or so unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. Agribusiness, their major employer, has the choice of these workers or more machinery, so keeping them out would create few jobs. Many are employed in the garment and electronics industries, which threaten to move overseas to avoid collapse if they lose this work force.

Unions in industries where the undocumented find jobs have switched from wanting them out of the country to bringing them into the union to prevent the exploitation of their vulnerable situation—especially the Ladies' Garment Workers, the United Electrical Workers, and the Auto Workers.

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MAY DAY IS COMING

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

Wouldn't it be a good idea if the American labor movement, including the unions in your town, observed World Labor Day along with the labor movements of the rest of the world on Sunday, May 1st, 1983?

It would be an occasion for thinking and speaking about the common concern of labor movements the world over that they not be used to undermine each other's pay or kill each other's kids.

Though World Labor Day grew out of the American building-trades practice of settling terms for the year by May 1st or striking, and that date was made World Labor Day in 1889 at the suggestion of Samuel Gompers, it has come to be viewed in America as foreign. So to have it this year, which is all the easier because it falls on Sunday, you need to start promoting it now. It just might do a lot of good.

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No Jobs, No Money

Last September the *Chicago Sun-Times* headlined a feature on unemployment "Where Is the Anger?" Its survey found that the jobless were accepting their misfortune quietly if unemployment benefits still persisted, but their patience "was wearing thin". It found one difference between blue-collar and white-collar workers. Blue-collar workers tended to blame their unemployment on themselves for not getting more training and education, while white-collar workers tended to see it as the result of circumstances over which they had no control, such as the overall economy—the system.

By now many have exhausted their unemployment benefits. Last year 170,000 workers lost their homes via foreclosure. Around 85% of the unemployed lose their medical coverage a month or so after they lose their job. There is much for them to be angry about, but so far TV coverage has shown this anger only in views of workers smashing Japanese cars or demonstrating at city halls. In Texas, a right-to-work state, there is talk of demanding that right. After Houston's Tent City was razed, the folks kept coming back.

These tough times are great mixers. Folks who lost homes in the suburbs line up with the poor of the cities. A tally of New York shelters for the homeless found that the average age was down to 36, the old winos sidetracked, and half of these homeless had high-school diplomas or better. There is among them the capacity, if organized, to take control over their lives.

What's Being Done?

Sporadic gestures of concern do at least demonstrate that there is some union and human solidarity available to draw on.

In Arizona, where over half the copper miners have been idled, the Machinists distributed 25 tons of food through Safeway Stores, paid for with \$22,000 raised by affiliates. Steel-worker local unions set up food banks at 45 sites in Pennsylvania alone, and were helped by 35 tons of potatoes donated from Maine and by 20 tons of onions from a Florida farm association. In Iowa the Socialist Party sponsored a series of "Work-Day Projects", renovating a park in Ames, weatherizing homes for impoverished senior citizens, and just before Christmas getting the co-operation of community-action groups and the ROTC to gather and ship food and toys to Appalachia. In Kalamazoo unions have been running a food bank for almost a year now to which union members contribute food or cash. In Chicago the AFL-CIO joined with the churches and social-service organizations in a food drive, getting members to bring donations of cash and food to union halls. German auto workers donated some funds to relieve the auto workers of Detroit.

Some progress has been made involving corporations. The UAW got GM to match donations at the 73 centers it set up to gather food to be distributed by churches and the Salvation Army. At Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel, the USWA has negotiated a cushion for laid-off workers who have used up their unemployment benefits: a Laid-Off-Employees Assistance Fund financed partly by the company and partly from the postponement of previously-negotiated wage increases.

Workers living in homes for which they have been pay-

ing for years look at their fellows living in cartons and shudder at the thought of foreclosure. Steel workers created enough pressure on the sheriff of Allegheny County to hold up on such. The Sheet Metal Workers are in a more enviable position. They built up a \$32 million fund from employer contributions of 3% of payroll, available to about 40,000 of their 100,000 members, and in February started using it to save members' cars and homes from foreclosure. But that's 40,000 in an unemployed army officially counted at around 10,000,000, increasing to several million more if you count those who quit looking for jobs and young folks who never had one, and getting close to 20,000,000, or one in five, if you add folks who are working only part-time.

Got Some Time?

Why should unemployment be bad and vacations be good? Isn't it time to do what you want in both cases? Unemployment impairs people's health, while vacations improve it. Vacations make a fellow feel he's quite a guy, while unemployment makes him doubt it. Even for those who maintain warmth and a good diet, unemployment doesn't feel like a vacation. It's not meant to. Human beings are ingenious creatures, however, and we should be able to turn unemployment into something more like a vacation. (If we do, there's a chance it may go away, for it won't be serving its intended purpose.) It's the sensible thing to do anyway.

Unemployment is a time in which to develop new skills for the type of work more likely to be available in our future. In Kellogg, Idaho, where many lads left school at

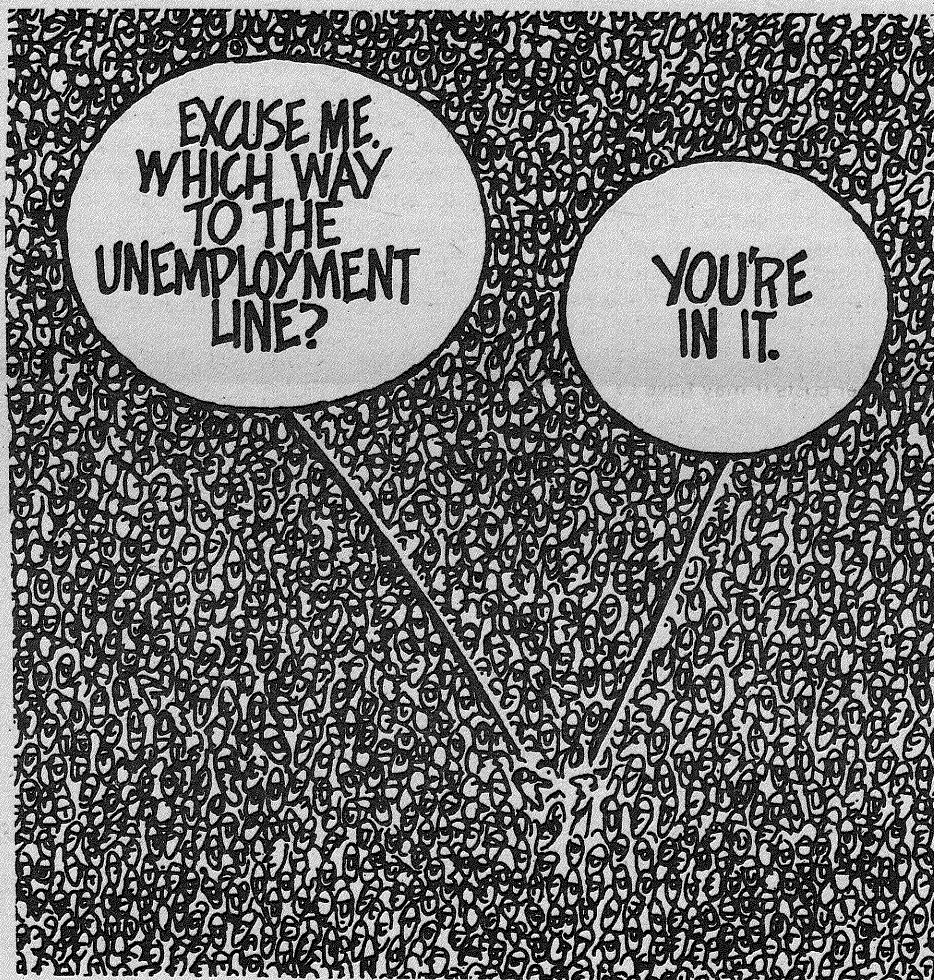
16 to work in mines or smelters, they've all been out of work ever since the new owner closed the silver mine to keep up the price of silver. But some 800 of them went to school this summer and got Graduate Equivalent degrees.

It's a time when your neighbor can teach you Spanish in return for your teaching him English, and if enough of that is done, you never know what else you may come up with. Too many have quit school, if you consider the type of job they will have to hunt for. In 1981 about a fourth of all high-school students nationwide left without graduating. While miners were going back to school in Kellogg, school dropout rates in Joliet, Illinois, with around the same 30% unemployment rate, dropped 40%. Which of these things happens depends largely on whether or not education gets promoted.

Please Report

In our last issue we asked for reports on what the unemployed are doing, and it's a bit too soon to have much in the way of replies. Where are they taking collective action of any practical sort to make sure they eat, either by growing food or by creating pressures for it? What collective action is possible in your town to turn unused buildings into tolerable shelters for the homeless? Or to turn unused time into skills, health-building relaxation, amusement, education, or taking stock of ourselves and our world and deciding to do something better with them than the folks in the Kremlin and Pentagon have in mind?

This paper wants to report on constructive use of that time on our hands.



Who's Cheating

Are the folks on relief cheating or being cheated?

Last summer Massachusetts used computers to check 547,385 relief recipients against bank records. It found that 613 persons, or one tenth of 1% of that number, had savings in excess of the \$3,000 limit at which they should have been denied Medicare or food stamps, or were getting welfare though they had more than the \$250 limit for that. Of these 613 "cheaters" 392 had less than \$5,000 and only 50 corresponded to the picture of a "welfare cheat". The typical violators were old people getting food stamps though they had small savings, and AFDC mothers with a few thousand.

In Flint, Michigan a laid-off auto worker was denied food stamps because the value of the burial plots he had bought for his family exceeded the means test limit.

In Chicago the Legal Assistance Foundation has sued the authorities for cheating the hungry. Last winter, when the old fleabag hotels on Chicago's ill-famed West Madison skid road were being torn down, the City gave the men ten bucks with which to find some other flop than these four-dollar-a-night, twelve-by-four-foot areas screened off with chicken mesh. They couldn't find one, so they took to the subways and cartons.

The Legal Assistance Foundation sued for the \$4,500 each of these men should have gotten under the federal Uniform Relocation Act. It also sued to get Illinois Public Aid to raise the allowance for 100,000 general-assistance recipients from \$144 to \$162, pointing out that the US Bureau of Labor Statistics says \$453 is the minimum required, and the Office of Management and Budget says \$361 is the least one can make it on, while Public Aid uses \$264 as the figure below which some assistance is deemed necessary.

SOUND OF A DISTANT DRUM

When the "troubles" broke out in Africa many moons ago, there was a great influx of Asians into Great Britain who rightly claimed that they were British citizens holding British passports signed and stamped in the name of the Great White Mother across the waters. Jamaicans came from the West Indies holding aloft their British passports.

Britain's Tories did everything but kneel down in the streets and call upon divine wrath to halt the influx of Britain's overseas passport holders, while the brutish Nazi parties took to the streets with boot, club, and arson to prove that white is might and might is right. Britain's Left had at last found a cause. To their credit they took to the streets in physical defense of the Asians and Jamaicans, until after too many killings an uneasy peace found Britain's mixed races learning to live together.

The Jamaicans have merged into the British proletariat, and for them—as for the white proletariat—it is the unemployment queues and the harsh, physical, unskilled jobs. But the Asians—through talent, hard work, and their need to work together in family and social groups—have taken over the economy and bureaucratic administration of the areas they live in. Now there are, claims Mr. Praful Patel, 200 Asian millionaires in Great Britain, as the Asian community has created its own ultra-rich stratum.

In an amoral society given over to Reagan, Thatcher, and Friedman's laissez-faire capitalism, no one can be faulted for making a million. The corruption of the desire for wealth and power lies in its destruction of accepted

loyalties, its abrogation of friendships, and the need to make common cause with the enemies of the poor. To quote Mr. Indra Sethia (whose jute and sugar interests have a two-million-dollar turnover in Britain): "When we let our hair down, it is with business in our class, if you know what I mean." The wealthy of the Asian community now pour thousands into Ma Thatcher's Tory party.

Major strike after strike flares up and fails in Britain. We wait to see how British water workers come out in their strike to maintain their standard of living. Sewage is rising and water pipes are bursting in the streets, and Ma Thatcher says she will have to send in the troops. The water workers are standing firm on their picket lines as we wait by the dripping taps.

Arthur Moyse, London

BRITISH STRIKES

The strike of 29,000 workers who keep the sewerage systems operating in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland is taking a long time to win because the major factories have their own water systems and reservoirs.

That long strike of half a million British nurses got settled, but when they got their first paychecks most were disappointed. The National Hospital Service Hostels in which they live had raised their rent and thus cut their 7.5% pay increase to a mere 4.6%.

YOUR HEALTH

ADVANCES IN COMBATING heart disease, strokes, and cancer have led to a significant decline in the death rates for people in the US, except for young adults, who are dying at greater rates because of auto accidents, suicides, and homicides. Since 1967 death rates have increased among young men and women aged 15 to 24 because violent deaths now account for three fourths of the fatalities among young people—up from half in 1950. While auto accidents are the leading killer of young white adults, accounting for 40% of all deaths in this group in 1979, homicides are most frequent among young blacks. While deaths among young blacks have traditionally been higher than among young whites, the gap appears to be closing because of a decreasing number of homicides and non-motor-vehicle accidents among blacks and an increase in motor-vehicle accidents among whites. Overall, the probability of dying is three to five times higher among young males of both races than among young females. The death rate for black babies is still nearly twice as high as the rate for white babies.

HOSPITAL CHILD-CARE CENTERS in the US have increased from 75 in 1978 to about 200 in 1982. Hospitals thus have almost as many child-care programs as all other employers combined, according to the project managers of the National Employer-Supported Child-Care Project. There has always been a certain amount of child care in hospitals since the Civil War, because hospitals have always had a recruitment problem and a largely-female work force. Few of these child-care centers are open to children from the community whose parents are not hospital employees, and even among hospital workers, doctors, nurses, and technicians are more likely to be able to afford the fees than are laundry, kitchen, and cleaning workers. It is very common for hospital child-care workers to be paid less than kitchen and laundry workers.

The Puzzle

The management of almost every plant fears that unless it can cut wages and other costs it may have to go down in competition with other plants.

The union bargaining committee in every plant wonders how much it can resist these encroachments on living standards without risking a shutdown.

The workers in every country fear that they may lose jobs to workers in other countries, and nowhere do they have full employment.

This happens in a world where for several generations our capacity to produce has been rising rapidly, and technology has made it possible for all to live well if only we made our economic arrangements fit our technology.

If we do not resist take-aways, if we do not demand gains, the difficulty of selling us what our class is able to produce will put more plants, more corporations, and more workers on the bum.

This problem is aggravating a host of other problems, among them a growing ill will between nations as it gets harder to find markets for goods and profitable investments for capitalists, and the generals get itchy to start more wars.

The remedy is obvious, but not easy. It requires that workers build solidarity and practice it locally, regionally, and globally. *Our ability to produce can give us either a better living or a deeper recession. We need to reach a worldwide understanding which it is to be.* We need to think this, say this, push this every day, and especially plan for speakouts and demonstrations on World Labor Day, Sunday, May 1st, 1983.

WHY JOIN THE IWW?

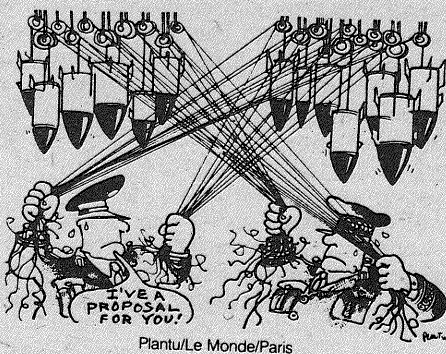
Because there are things we can do together that we cannot do alone. Some of these things will benefit your job and some will merely benefit the human race. Whether we are in a position to get you a pay raise or not, your conscience will repay you and your self-respect will increase if you join with us to get things done.

Since we are a union, this offer is open only to those who work for wages or salary; but since we are building One Big Union, it is open to wage and salary workers whether they happen to bargain through other unions or not. Look at the directory on Page 7. If you can readily reach someone there, do so. If not, write to the General Secretary, IWW, 3435 North Sheffield, Chicago, IL 60657, with a line about your job. The initiation fee is \$5 in the U.S., and dues are \$5 a month.

AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER of deaths from brain cancer and other tumors of the head among workers at the Rocky Flats nuclear-weapons plant sparked new calls for independent monitoring of atomic programs. A study by Los Alamos National Laboratory showed the incidence of death from brain cancer and unspecified head tumors among present and former workers at the Colorado plutonium plant over 26 years to be nearly twice the national average (16 deaths as opposed to 8.91). While expressing concern over these data, Department of Energy officials maintain that the study shows no connection between plutonium, one of the most toxic of all substances, and the deaths referred to. Other researchers questioned the objectivity of the Los Alamos study and accused Government scientists of trying to conceal new and important evidence relating to brain tumors. Located just 16 miles northwest of Denver, the plant has been accused of being a danger to the town, particularly in view of the proposed expansion to accommodate the construction of 37,000 new atomic warheads over the next 15 years.

FAMILIES IN BATON ROUGE, Louisiana are growing anxious after the number of miscarriages and stillbirths rose from 8% to 17% among the wives of general workers at an oil refinery's waste-water plant, which is run by the Exxon Company. For the wives of electricians, mechanics, and instrument technicians, the number of miscarriages and stillbirths jumped from 4% to 20% after the husbands started working at the waste-water facility, according to a study by Environmental Health Associates of Berkeley, California. Exxon claims that all chemical exposures in that part of the refinery are within acceptable levels.

SOME CHICAGO-AREA TUBERCULOSIS VICTIMS get treated in Cook County Hospital. Palatial it isn't, but it's better than the flophouses where increasing numbers of TB patients are now housed. One of them, the Arcade Hotel, is in violation of 19 City codes and has been for at least 15 years, though frequent changes in ownership have stalled any action in Housing Court. But the City closed its municipal tuberculosis facility eight years ago, and now, faced with a resurgence of the disease, must treat TB victims where it finds them, even in the urine-soaked halls of the Arcade Hotel.



PENTAGONIFS SPEAK WITH FORKED TONGUE

The US State Department has informed Congress that human rights have greatly improved in Guatemala under the government of General Efraim Rios Montt, and that a resumption of the military aid that has been cut off since 1977 would further improve progress in that direction. That hawks' nest known as the Pentagon deny that their man in Guatemala, Captain Jesse Garcia of the Green Berets, is violating the Congressional ban on training troops down there. They say his primary task is to teach the troops how to speak English.

Garcia himself says he has nothing to do with teaching English; his job is teaching reconnaissance and destruction—in other words, wiping out villages. He brags that machine-gun fire from the air is effective in controlling the population.

Since Rios Montt came to power, more than 3,000 Indian peasants have been massacred by his forces who are being taught "English" by Captain Garcia. The figures above pertain to unarmed civilians, according to Amnesty International, which says that such figures are sketchy at best and that the actual death toll is probably far greater.

The good general is quite philosophic about it. He feels that if the Indians are supporting the guerrillas, they have to be done away with. He is bound to have stability in Guatemala even if he has to kill every last Guatemalan and break every last American taxpayer. Nice to know our withholding taxes are not being frittered away on arts programs.

Carlos Cortez

OSHA HAS REFUSED: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has refused petitions for emergency regulations on formaldehyde, to which some 18 million US workers are exposed; ethylene dibromide, a gasoline additive; and ethylene oxide, a pesticide and sterilant. OSHA is also ending preliminary work on the development of standards for the use of nickel and cadmium. As Arthur Upton, former director of the National Cancer Institute, says: "People in a free society are at liberty to take certain risks."

FINGERS NUMB?

A repetitive job can be more than boring: It can hurt hands. The most-common disorder of this kind, called the Carpal Tunnel syndrome, usually begins with a tingling or numbness in the fingers and may progress to a loss of feeling, grip, and full use of the hand. Repeated activities that include some kind of vibrating equipment and involve twisting the wrist seem most likely to cause the disease.

Relatively simple changes in the workplace can often prevent workers from acquiring the problem in the first place. In one Michigan study, workers in a chicken-processing operation who were prone to the syndrome used standard knives in their work, requiring them to move their wrists into contorted positions as they worked. By supplying the workers with curved knives, the researchers were able to significantly reduce the problem.

SAY IT WITH FLOWERS

The *Health & Safety Newsletter* of the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto, discussing the hazards of radiation from such office equipment as VDTs used in word processing, offers this suggestion:

"The most sensitive measuring device to detect radiation is a simple plant—the spiderwort. There are spiderworts which have genes for both pink and blue flowers. Normally the blue gene is dominant and the flowers are therefore blue, but radiation knocks out the blue gene and the recessive pink one comes through. You can measure the amount of radiation a spiderwort has received by determining how far it has moved in its switch to pink."

NEW VERSES, OLD SONG

IT'S TOUGH ALL OVER

Steel Workers Local 1010 of East Chicago, Indiana has republished a song it found way back in the March 12th, 1912 issue of the *Industrial Worker*, where it ran under the title "You Had Better Stay-Away". But it sounds as if it might have been written for 1983:

Things are dull in San Francisco,
On the hog in New Orleans,
Rawther punk in cultured Boston,
Famed for codfish, God, and beans.

On the fritz in Kansas City,
Out in Denver things are jarred,
Hear 'em beefing in Chicago
That the times are getting hard.

Same old hooie in Saint Looie,
All the more in Baltimore,
Coin don't rattle in Seattle,
As it did in days of yore.

Jobs are scant around Atlanta,
All through Texas it is still,
And there's very little stirry
In the town of Louisville.

There's a howl from Concinnati,
New York City, Brooklyn too,
In Milwaukee's foamy limits
There is little work to do.

In the face of such rumors,
It seems not far wrong to say
That no matter where you're going
You had better stay away.

SOME 20,000 APPLICANTS shivered in lines outside Chicago fieldhouses hoping to land one of 3800 ten-week cleanup and maintenance jobs being offered by the City. Though the jobs were not awarded on a first-come basis, many jobless people lined up before dawn in sub-freezing January temperatures. Outside the Gage Park fieldhouse, the line stretched for a quarter mile by 9 am.

DID YOU NOTICE?

PHILIPPINES PRESIDENT MARCOS ordered Filipino workers overseas to send home 50% to 70% of their earnings to help ease a foreign-exchange shortage. "In case of non-compliance, the rules provide that no passport will be issued, renewed, or extended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs," the Central Bank announced. The directive is aimed primarily at the more than 590,000 Filipinos employed in the Middle East as construction workers, sailors, doctors, engineers, teachers, and nurses. These workers are to remit 70% monthly, while domestic workers and those who pay their own keep must send 50%.

ANTI-SEMITIC VANDALISM in the US dropped by almost 15% in 1982 after more than doubling each year since 1979, according to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The League attributed the change chiefly to increased publicity, enactment of laws against religiously-motivated vandalism, stricter enforcement of such laws, and educational programs.

SINCE THE FIRST GLARE OF PUBLICITY, little has been said about the November 1982 fire at the Harrison County Jail in Biloxi, Mississippi which killed 27 prisoners and injured 61 others, including a number of juveniles who should not have been held there in the first place, and people who were awaiting trial. When the air conditioner sucked up the toxic fumes from a small fire, the entire overcrowded jail became a gas oven. A year earlier, Republican Congressman Trent Lott directly intervened to prevent the US Justice Department from sending federal inspectors into local jails in Mississippi. In July 1981, Lott told a Mississippi newspaper: "The Justice Department is absolutely and totally out of order trying to tell local county jails what to have in their systems." Meanwhile, the prisoner in whose padded cell the fire started, a man with a history of mental illness, is being charged by the State of Mississippi with 27 counts of murder.

200 MX OPPONENTS WERE ARRESTED at an anti-nuclear demonstration at Vandenburg Air Force Base in Lompac, California in late January, when they tried to stage a human blockade of the base where the missile will be tested unless more people follow the demonstrators' example..

THE OAKLAND BOARD OF EDUCATION has become the first school board in California—and possibly in the nation—to reject a disaster-preparedness curriculum written by the Federal Government. The curriculum included a 46-page section on how to survive a nuclear attack. The school district already has a locally-prepared disaster plan that instructs students on how to take cover and, if need be, evacuate schools in the event of an earthquake or flood.

FLINT, MICHIGAN had the highest unemployment in the US in November, with 23.4% joblessness. Following Flint were Youngstown-Warren, Ohio with 22.5% and Rockford, Illinois with 21.4%. Stamford, Connecticut was the town with the lowest rate, 3.9%. Michigan and West Virginia tied as the states with the highest unemployment, 16.4%, and South Dakota had the lowest, 5.6%.

SOME 100,000 ARGENTINIANS demonstrated in mid-December against military rule—the largest and most broadly supported anti-Government protest since the Armed Forces seized power in a March 1976 coup. The crowd gathered in columns organized by major political parties, labor unions, and human-rights groups to march to the Plaza de Mayo and hold a rally in front of the Presidential palace, shouting their contempt for the Military along the route. As the rally ended, groups of youths began throwing coins and small stones at the police, who responded with tear gas. A police communique listed one male civilian dead, 30 civilians and 30 police injured, and 120 people arrested.

DAVID STOCKMAN, President Reagan's budget director, in his first week in office, asked a computer programmed with widely-accepted laws of economics what would happen if the Reaganites' plans became law. The computer printed out that there would be federal deficits of \$100 billion or more. According to the book *The Education of David Stockman and Other Americans*, Stockman thereupon simply reprogrammed the computer with new laws and tried again, with happier predictions. Thus reassured, he forged ahead.

THE SAME CONGRESSMEN who advise that "the best contraceptive in the world is the word 'no'" probably would not take it kindly if "their" women applied that word to them.

LAST YEAR IN MEXICO the cost of basic food items such as tortillas rose 100%, while the cost of non-essential goods rose as much as 500%. Wages, however, rose only 25% in the best of cases. Some 98% of the 47,000 strikes announced for November 1982 were resolved with wage increases of 7%. Official figures put unemployment at two million, but labor-union sources claim two or three times that, including more than 500,000 jobless construction workers. Economic measures during the last six months of the Portillo Administration caused the dismissal of 20% of the workers in the automotive industry, 30% in the spare-parts industry, and 40% in the garment industry, according to the Labor Information Bulletin.

ATTACKS AGAINST ABORTION escalate, as anti-choice activists strive to impose their views on others. According to a spokesperson for the National Abortion Federation, which represents 250 abortion facilities across the US, there were 24 acts of violence against clinics that required police intervention in 1982, compared with only five such acts in 1977. These included bomb threats, vandalism, harassment, shooting, and kidnapping. Other types of harassment, such as photographing clients, taking down their license-plate numbers, shooting at them, and picketing, are common. The Federation has established seminars to teach clinic workers how to cope with violence. Nearly one out of every three pregnancies is now ended in a legal abortion (about 1.5 million a year), making abortion the most common operation among adults in the nation.

LITERATURE

theoretical:

[] Workers Guide to Direct Action50
[] IWW Preamble and Constitution	
[] Inflation: Causes and Cures25
[] General Strike for Industrial Freedom50
[] One Big Union	1.00
[] Unions and Racism	1.00
[] Metal Workers' Guide to Health and Safety on the Job50

musical:

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[] Workers of the World Awaken (sheet music)50

historical:

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Available from Local Groups and Branches:
Available from the Chicago Branch, 3435 N. Sheffield Ave., Chicago, IL 60657: *Fat Cat Poster*, \$5; *Durruti: The People Armed*, \$5; *Bicicleta*, A Spanish anarcho-syndicalist magazine (in Spanish), \$1.50.
Available from the Tacoma-Olympia Branch, 2115 S. Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, WA 98405: *Follow Union Member*, 10¢ each; bundles of 5 to 15, 5¢ each; 15 to 499, 3¢ each; 500 or more, 2¢ each.

Fighting Union Busters

Some 1500 management-consulting firms advise corporations (1) how to stop unions from organizing their employees, (2) how to get rid of unions if they have them, and (3) how to handle unions if they can't get rid of them to make them co-operative in production and innocuous in bargaining.

These firms have been doing this long enough to make their antics fairly predictable, and unions can sometimes get a laugh out of a correct anticipation. Where it can be found out what the union-busters are being paid, that's money that should go into paychecks instead. Reagan paid one firm \$376,000 to bust PATCO. The UAW won an election of clericals at Boston University after pointing out that these workers were getting only \$4 an hour while the big union-busters on the job, Modern Management, sometimes but not too affectionately known as "2M", were being paid \$250,000 to prevent unionization.

The Labor Department is not enforcing the Landrum-Griffin requirements that these union-busters file reports, yet has assigned 150 men to look into union records, according to a union-busting series in the *AFL-CIO News*.

District 1199 defeated 2M's efforts at Kenosha Memorial Hospital by calling attention to such facts as these: half the Hospital's income came from health and welfare plans that unions had negotiated, and another 30% came from Medicaid and Medicare; the Hospital president was also president of a local bank from which unions might withdraw substantial funds.

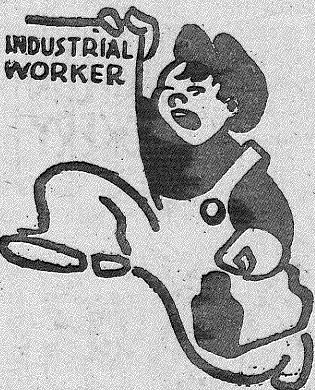
When Humana Corporation brought West Coast Industrial Relations to Louisville, Kentucky, ostensibly to assist it in negotiations with the Operating Engineers, but actually to help it launch a decertification program, the union dislodged it with a complaint to the NLRB that it was in-

terfering with the right of self-organization.

Union-busters often operate very unobtrusively, telling clients how to interview job applicants to find out their attitude toward unions, and how to keep the hands looking to the foreman rather than to the union for help on what bothers them.


Recently a union seminar and a union-busting seminar took place at the same time in the same Chicago hotel. Oscar Sanchez, on the staff of USW Local 1010, walked into the wrong one and sat down. He reported: "There was a lawyer telling these supervisors they could fire anyone they wanted to, anytime they wanted. All they had to do was document, document, document: charge them with anything whether it sticks or not, just build a case—and when you can, use union people to help you."

In the long run the effective defense against union-busting is union behavior whereby workers, whether organized or not, look to unionism as the collective way for the working class to solve the problems that confront us—including the big ones.



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IWW Directory

NORTH AMERICA

ALASKA: Anchorage IWW, Ruth Sheridan, Delegate, 4704 Kenai, Anchorage, Alaska 99504
Juneau/Douglas IWW, Barry Roderick, Delegate, PO Box 748, Douglas, Alaska 99824
Fairbanks IWW, Chris White, Delegate, Box 72938, Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

ARIZONA: Contact Stan Jaroszinski, 725 E. 10th St., Apt. H, Tucson, Arizona 85719

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Vancouver IWW Group, 2796 East 27th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia V5R 1N5, Canada, Phone (604) 430-6605.

CALIFORNIA: San Diego IWW Group, Sandra Dutky, Delegate, 4472 Georgia, San Diego, California 92116, Phone (714) 296-9966
San Francisco Bay Area General Membership Branch, Louis Prisco, Branch Secretary, PO Box 40485, San Francisco, California 94140; Richard Ellington, Delegate, 6448 Irwin Ct., Oakland, California 94609, Phone (415) 658-0293

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: IWW, PO Box 53243, Washington, DC 20007

IOWA: All Workers Organizing Committee, Box 382, Sioux Rapids, Iowa 50585, or Jake Edwards, Phone (712) 283-2816

ILLINOIS: IWW, 3435 N. Sheffield, Chicago, Illinois 60657, Phone (312) 549-5045. Members meet first Sunday at one of members' homes. For information call hall or Fred Thompson at 227-3630. Champaign/Urbana IWW, Jeff Stein, Delegate, 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, Illinois 61820

KENTUCKY: Louisville IWW Group, c/o Long, 1841 Sherwood Ave., Apt. 2, Louisville, KY 40205

MARYLAND: J. K. Spitzberg, Delegate, 13042 Open Hearth Way, Germantown, Maryland 20874

MASSACHUSETTS: Boston General Membership Branch, Steve Kellerman, Branch Secretary, PO Box 454, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139. Meetings are held the first Sunday of each month. Phone 522-7090 or 524-0529.

Western Massachusetts, Maureen Burns, 87 Graves St., South Deerfield, MA 01373

MICHIGAN: Detroit/Ann Arbor General Membership Branch, University Cellar IU 660 Branch, 530 S. State, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Copper Country IWW: Robin Oye, Delegate, 1101 Cottage Row, Hancock, Michigan 49930

MINNESOTA: Minneapolis/St. Paul IWW, Nancy Arthur Collins, Delegate, 1621 Marshall Avenue (3), St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

MONTANA: A. L. Nurse, Delegate, Route 5, Box 88, Thompson Falls, Montana 59874, Phone (406) 827-3238, or PO Box 8562, Missoula, Montana 59807

NEW MEXICO: New Mexico General Membership Branch, PO Box 4872, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87196

NEW YORK: Buffalo IWW, Henry Pfaff, Delegate, 77 Eckhart St., Buffalo, New York 14207, Phone (716) 877-6073
Central New York General Membership Branch, Branch Secretary Andrea Barker, 201 Seeley Road, Apt. 4-H, Syracuse, New York 13224; Georgene McKown, Delegate, 117 Edgemere Road, Syracuse, New York 13208
New York Regional Membership Branch, PO Box 183, New York, New York 10028. Delegates: Rochelle Semel, 788 Columbus Ave., New York, New York 10025, Phone (212) 662-8801; Norman Robberstad, 7524 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, New York 11209; Andy Easter, 4 Lee Drive, Great Mills, Maryland 20634; Pete Posthumus, 35 Williams Drive, West Paterson, New Jersey 07424; Branch Secretary: Jim Jahn, 252 West 91st St., New York, New York 10024, Phone (212) 496-8913
Mid-Hudson Region IWW Group, 1 Northern Blvd., Albany, New York 12210, Phone (518) 465-4234, Dr. Avraham Qanai, Delegate

OHIO: IWW Delegate, PO Box 47, Dayton, Ohio 45402

ONTARIO: Delegate: Brian Burch, 13 Kerr Road, Station 30, Toronto

PENNSYLVANIA: Philadelphia, Tom Hill, delegate, 5023 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143

SOUTH CAROLINA: Merll Truesdale, Delegate, Harbinger Publications, 18 Bluff Road, Columbia, South Carolina 29201, Phone (803) 254-9398

TEXAS: Gilbert Mers, 7031 Kernel, Houston, Texas 77087, Phone (713) 921-0877.

WASHINGTON: Seattle General Membership Branch, 3238 33rd Ave. South, Seattle, Washington 98144
Bellingham GMB, PO Box 1386, Bellingham, WA 98227, Phone 671-9995. Meets first Monday at 6:30
Tacoma/Olympia General Membership Branch, Otilie Markholt, Branch Secretary, 2115 South Sheridan Ave., Tacoma, Washington 98405, Phone (206) 272-8119

WEST VIRGINIA: Tim Dent, Delegate, PO Box 616, Barracksville, West Virginia 26559

WISCONSIN: Madison General Membership Branch and General Defense Committee Local 9, Richard Linster, Acting Secretary, 426 Cantwell Court, Madison, Wisconsin 53703

EUROPE

GREAT BRITAIN: British Section IWW, Paul Shellard, Section Secretary, PO Box 48, Oldham, Lancashire OL1 2JQ, England; Elaine Godina, Delegate, Phone 061-633-5405

SWEDEN: Stockholm IWW Group, Goran Werin, Delegate, PO Box 19104, 104 32 Stockholm 19, Sweden

PACIFIC

GUAM: Guam IWW Group, Shelby Shapiro, Delegate, PO Box 864, Agana, Guam 96910

AUSTRALIA: IWW Sydney Office, 417 King St., 1st Floor, Newton, Sydney, Australia



LABOR ARCHIVES

More people are studying the history of the working class, more books and dissertations are being written on the labor movement, and more university libraries are building sizable archives of union materials. The Fall 1982 issue of *Labor History* is focused on some of the major archives of such material, yet comes far from listing all such major collections or describing their extent.

For lists of books or articles on the IWW, or information on how to get microfilm of its periodicals, ask your local librarian. Some public libraries, as in New York City and Seattle, have rich IWW pamphlet collections. The archives often have such material too, but are distinguished by their deposits of original records, correspondence, or trial transcripts, and often the personal correspondence of individuals active in the labor movement.

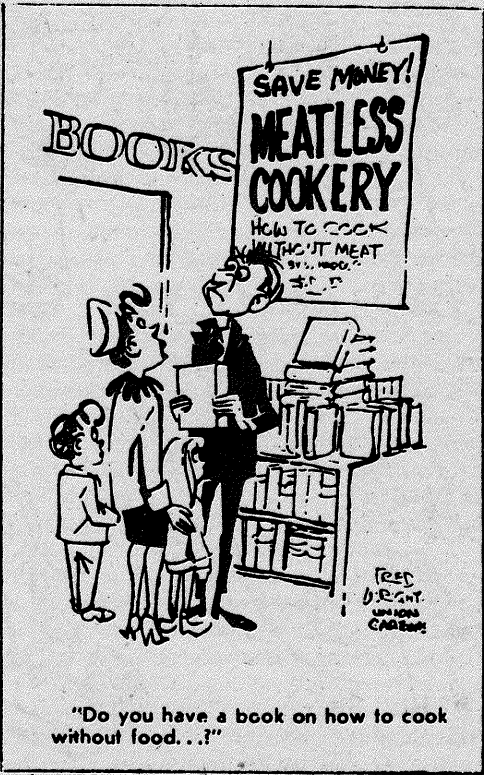
The major depository of IWW records is the Archives of Labor and Urban History at Wayne State University, Detroit 48202. In *Labor History* Dr. Philip Mason describes this rich collection and its main focus on the UAW, and writes: "For the Industrial Workers of the World and the United Farm Workers, the Archives solicits the papers of all local and regional affiliates." It is the logical place to store what is not current if it is to be accessible to history students.

Before Wayne State began concentrating on IWW records, the best places to look for such materials were the Labadie Collection in Ann Arbor and the State Historical Society in Madison, Wisconsin, both still strong especially on the IWW's early years. The collection at Madison includes SLP material and thus much on the first three years of the IWW. Cornell at Ithaca lists eight feet of "collected documents on the IWW 1905-1971".

The Immigration History Research Center at the University of Minnesota in Saint Paul has files of several IWW periodicals: *Bermunkas* (1921-1947), *Il Proletario* (1899-1946), and *Industrialisti* (Duluth, 1918-1975). It also lists "the archives of the Work Peoples College (Tyovaen Opisto) of Duluth, an IWW training school, and the office records of the Workers Publishing Company of Duluth, publishers of *Industrialisti*".

A major tool for research on the IWW is the 80-page bibliography that Dione Miles, an archivist at Wayne State, prepared for inclusion in Joseph Conlin's *At the Point of Production: The Local History of the IWW* (Greenwood Press, 1982).

Students doing research papers on the IWW are invited to ask us about sources.



Farewell Fellow Worker

REMEMBERING NICK DIGAETANO

Nick DiGaetano died in December in Detroit, where he had lived most of his life as an active member of the labor movement. He joined the IWW in 1912, and was overjoyed at its progress there in the '30s. As a hobby he had a small press in his home, and it turned out many leaflets for the IWW. Another hobby was bookbinding, and he bound files of the *Industrial Worker* and other labor publications as gifts for the Wayne State Labor History Archives.

Nick worked at Chrysler and helped bring it into the UAW. At his funeral his UAW fellow workers recalled his activity on the 1937 Chrysler picket line, his promotions of a newsletter during the strike, and his setting up of a cultural committee to act during and after the strike to create and enact skits, teach younger tots tap dancing, and arrange for movies in the union hall. And his cultural bent didn't stop him from promoting union hardball, softball, and bowling leagues.

For years Nick edited the UAW Local 7 paper *Citadel*. He also served the Local more than one term as Chief Steward or Shop Committeeman, and helped set up the Local's first credit union. In his retirement he continued with his bookbinding and was active among the Senior Citizens, making up for them his own version of the Wob song "There's a power, there's a power in a band of workingmen", this time about the power of "the retired workingman".

ODDS 'N' ENDS

With prisons overcrowded and colleges looking for students, Judge Fort of Carlsbad, New Mexico may have hit on a solution when he sentenced a woman to probation at college instead of to the penitentiary for shooting her husband.

To keep industry in the state of Missouri, the Governor has launched a "Buy Missouri and Buy American Year" at the urging of the president of the Saint Louis Labor Council. Now if other states do likewise and then go a bit further with campaigns to buy goods made in one's own home town, will we have prosperity? Or will we find that we have only helped the employers use us against each other, whether it is to keep jobs in "our" town, "our" state, or "our" country?

For requiring his secretaries to kneel when serving him tea, "9-to-5" has awarded a Los Angeles banker, Kohachi Sasaki, the title of Scrooge of the Year.

Last year the Pentagon spent \$28 million on junkets for 35 senators and 111 congressmen and their spouses and staffs, all but \$2 million of it abroad.

Big Brother is watching you! TRW, a private credit agency, has computerized tables on 84 million people, state law agencies have computer files on 34 million, and the FBI has files on 21 million.

Last year US corporations spent \$48.2 billion buying each other up that could have been spent on modernizing equipment.

SUSTAINING FUND

(Received January 13th Through February 9th)

Paul Cigler, Two Rivers, Wisconsin	\$5
John Braski, Lake Worth, Florida	\$6
Emil Pietz, Truth or Consequences, New Mexico	\$1
Stan McCauley, Chicago, Illinois	\$10
Ed and Pat Dudley, Bellaire, Ohio	\$25
Shelby Shapiro, Agana, Guam	\$5
John Keller, Lima, Ohio	\$1
Seattle GMB	\$87
Virgil Vogel	\$2

The Nick DiGaetano Memorial Fund:	
Ralph Verlaine, Garden City, Michigan	\$50
Louis Carrick, Athens, Georgia	\$25
Fred Thompson, Chicago, Illinois	\$25

A. L. Nurse, in memory of his sister, Nellie Lolum Hunter, August 4th, 1889- January 20th, 1983	\$125
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TOTAL \$367

Many thanks, Fellow Workers, for your generous support.

Some Things Our Members Are Doing

IN PATERSON

A PBS documentary, *The Paterson Project*, on that community's efforts at economic renewal led us to ask Fellow Worker Pete Posthumus, who lives there, for some comment. He writes:

The three major sources of employment in this city are the electrical and chemical industries, both down, and consumer-oriented factories, mostly textiles. Paterson recently suffered three closures in textiles, throwing 800 out of work and, as the city's Director of Economic Development says, "God knows how many in the cut-and-sew jobber shops."

Public-assistance agencies are hard-pressed, most having suffered staff reductions to meet budget cuts. Paterson's high point for state assistance was in 1980, and the number receiving assistance has significantly shrunk since then. This is not because there are fewer people suffering from poverty, but because the eligibility requirements have been tightened and because clients are required to fill out a complex three-page report every month. For failure to fill out the report, a client will be dropped and will be ineligible to re-apply for three months. But it would be unfair to give readers the impression that the city administrators are uncaring about the plight of the poor. The people I talked to in the various agencies were deeply committed to providing the best service they could to their clients under very trying circumstances.

Paterson is host to many homeless people. It is impossible to tell how many are actually wandering the streets, but the figure given me by the Director of Community Development is around 700, which is the figure given by the city's hospitals, for many homeless people seek refuge in the emergency rooms at night. Paterson has a population of 138,000. Recent news stories note that there is no room left at the local missions and that men are living in abandoned cars.

Funding for the local CETA program has been cut by 22%. Enrollment has remained constant, but CETA has had to reduce its staff. (Most people graduating from this program are employed in non-union shops.)

If half the stuff I read in the press is accurate, then this city is not atypical. But what a terrible waste! Here is a city planned as a manufacturing site, filled with idle red-brick factories and idle people. There is a need for what they could produce and there is the ability to produce it, yet no smoke rises from the factory stacks, and a large portion of the population is in need. Paterson stands as an indictment of the profit motive.

RADIO PROGRAM ON CONCESSIONS

Fellow workers Mimi Rivera and Jeff Stein recently produced an hour-long radio program on wage concessions by trade unions. The program included an interview with IWW veteran Sam Dolgoff, who discussed the various strategies proposed to stop concessions. The program was broadcast by WEFT, a non-commercial community radio station. The Champaign Wobs welcome inquiries about the tape from other workers who might wish to have it broadcast in their own communities. Write to Champaign-Urbana IWW, c/o Jeff Stein, 1007 North Randolph, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

Also in the works for Champaign is a Utah Phillips concert on March 14th. This concert will be a benefit for the community radio station, and all rebel workers in the area are urged to attend.

UTAH PHILLIPS TOUR

Utah Phillips will be regaling folks with labor, hobo, and let's-stay-alive songs at the following locations this month:

In Wisconsin

Friday, March 4th, at the University of Wisconsin in Green Bay.

Saturday, March 5th, at the Pump House in La Crosse.

Sunday, March 6th, at Bunkeys in Madison.

Monday, March 7th, at the Kazz Gallery in Milwaukee.

Thursday, March 10th, at the University of Wisconsin in Waukesha.

In Illinois

Friday through Sunday, March 11th through 13th, at Holsteins in Chicago.

Monday, March 14th, at the University of Illinois in Champaign-Urbana. (Call the local papers or the student union.)

In Iowa

Wednesday, March 16th, in Iowa City.

In Michigan

Friday, March 18th, at the University of Michigan in Lansing.

Saturday, March 19th, at the Canterbury House in Kalamazoo.

Sunday, March 20th, at The Ark in Ann Arbor.

In Ohio

Wednesday, March 23rd, at the YMCA in Cincinnati.

Thursday, March 24th, at the Canel Street Tavern in Dayton.

In Minnesota

Friday and Saturday, March 25th and 26th, at The Extremepore in Minneapolis.

In April Utah will be touring in California: San Diego on the 8th, Santa Monica on the 9th, Santa Barbara on the 11th, Cotati on the 13th, Sacramento on the 14th, and San Francisco on the 15th.

To arrange any other dates call Utah or Sheila at (509) 747-6454 or write Utah at 1720 West 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington 99204. His record *We Have Fed You All For A Thousand Years*, made live at a strike benefit, is available from Aural Records in Vancouver, British Columbia.

BALTIMORE AND DC LOCAL FORMS

Twenty IWW members from the Washington-Baltimore area have begun to hold regular monthly meetings. They are now chartered as the Potomac and Chesapeake General Membership Branch. Pat McConkey of DC is the Branch Secretary. *Industrial Worker* readers and subscribers in the area are urged to make contact with the Branch there. They can be reached by writing to: IWW, 1868 Columbia Road Northwest, Number 610, Washington DC 20009.

Dave Tucker

WOBS FOCUS ON JOBLESS

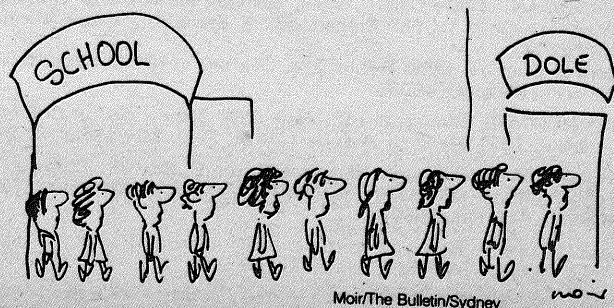
Wobs in two different climates are focusing on unemployment as an organizing issue, and are writing leaflets about it.

Stan Jaroszinski, in the sun-belt city of Tucson, Arizona, writes of the 26,000 "official" jobless in Pima County. "A nice, round, even number... they don't count students, transients, undocumented workers, housewives who want to work outside the home, and thousands of others." He urges people to put "no faith in any activity that takes the action out of their own hands".

Fellow worker Jaroszinski also sells several hundred copies of the *Industrial Worker* on the streets each month. He's picked up a couple of new members that way, and begun to develop a regular clientele.

In the meantime, the IWW branch in soaking-wet Bellingham, Washington has put together a catchy handbill, "Why Am I Unemployed?" It contains "some answers to common beliefs about our economic system". The idea that no one wants unemployment is false. It "provides a large pool... to draw workers from..." Also put to rest is the myth that unemployment compensation benefits only those that get it. "... Checks help merchants whose businesses would deteriorate even further when workers have no money to spend... and the rich and powerful who would find themselves the targets of people's anger if larger numbers of people were out of money..."

The web-footed Wobs have handed out nearly a thousand of these handbills at the unemployment office and the food bank, and say they've gotten positive responses and interest from their fellow workers. If you want copies write the branch at Box 1386, Bellingham, Washington 98227.



Moir/The Bulletin/Sydney

INDUSTRIAL WORKER
3435 N. Sheffield Avenue
Chicago, IL 60657, USA
ISSN: 0019-8870

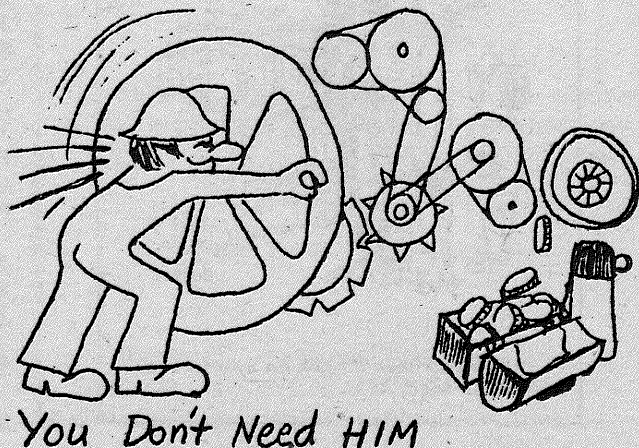
Second Class Postage
Paid at
Chicago, Illinois 60657

TO:

Japanese Methods in Tennessee

When the Japanese auto company Nissan decided to build the world's most-automated light-truck manufacturing plant in the small Tennessee town of Smyrna, they brought Japanese-style management with them. This includes having only five levels of management as opposed to the ten or more in Detroit plants, no separate executive dining room, and better job security. The job security will be the result of contracting out as much in-plant work as possible, such as security and food service, so that when hard times come the subcontractors can be laid off and their jobs given to production workers.

As in Japan, where the guarantee of a lifetime job for some male workers is made possible by the employment of a large number of part-time and temporary employees (usually female or of Korean or Okinawan descent), this only plays off the more- and less-privileged workers against each other. Nissan executives wanted desperately to keep any union out of their Tennessee plant, claiming that any outside force inserted between management and workers would disrupt communications, compel specialization, and damage the family ambience Nissan seeks to create.



RECORD REVIEW

Marion Wade: *What a Day of Victory!*, Rainbow Snake Records, PO Box 922, Greenfield, Massachusetts, \$7.50

Fellow Worker Marion Wade has been an activist since the 1930s, involving herself in various labor and social causes. She has also had a strong interest in folk music through the years, but it wasn't until she was approaching retirement that she was finally "pushed into singing out loud". And it's about time. *What a Day of Victory!* is her first album, and this reviewer will be waiting for others, hopefully in the near future.

Marion calls her music "folk songs for survival", and they will have meaning for anyone who has had to put up with the twists and turns of our current social scheme of things. For this album she has gathered together a small audience that provides a chorus for her otherwise unaccompanied voice. It's not a fancy voice, but it's straightforward like her songs. Her material comes from traditional sources as well as more-modern songwriters such as Utah Phillips, Malvina Reynolds, and herself.

A lyric sheet is enclosed which could prove useful. When you start your workweek you might find yourself singing "On a Monday Morning", and when the boss starts making promises the words of "Put It on the Ground", which deals with fertilizer, might come to mind. When you go home and turn on the television, there will very likely be some politician proclaiming our need to increase our military bloat. "Twenty Tons of TNT" is the song to answer that. These are labor songs, anti-war songs, feminist songs—all meaningful and necessary.

These "folk songs for survival" are songs for people to sing in a warm and compassionate style. Readers of the *Industrial Worker* should find them a welcome acquisition.

Dean Nolan